

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

50X1-HUM

INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR - Kazakh SSR

DATE OF
INFORMATION 1949

SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture

DATE DIST. ☒ Jul 1950HOW
PUBLISHED Daily newspaperWHERE
PUBLISHED Moscow

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE
PUBLISHED 5 Jan 1950SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Russian

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANINGS OF ESPIONAGE ACT NO
U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION
OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PRO-
HIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

Krasnaya Zvezda, No 4, 1950.GOLODNAYA STEPPE DEVELOPMENT PROGRESSES

For centuries, the huge, dry, uninhabited area of the Bet-Pak-Dala Desert (Golodnaya Steppe), measuring millions of hectares, was unknown and inaccessible to agriculture.

Even the waters of the rapidly flowing Chu River, upon entering the desert, diffuse and subsequently evaporate. The steppe is green only in the spring. By May, all the grass dries up and the steppe again becomes gray and lifeless.

A huge cotton sovkhov, Pakhta-Aral, which was set up in the Golodnaya Steppe in 1924 - 1925, now has a sowing area of about 10,000 hectares, 5,000 hectares of which are used for cotton growing. Horticulture and viticulture are developing. It has been found that the steppe has fertile land masses measuring 200,000, 300,000, and 500,000 hectares.

Following the establishment of the Pakhta-Aral sovkhov, kolkhoz workers of South Kazakhstan and Kzyl-Orda oblasts came to work in the steppe. They are constructing irrigation canals, plowing virgin soil, cultivating orchards and vineyards, and building many new settlements. During the past years, thousands of families of kolkhoz workers of Kazakhstan have moved to the new areas. Two new rayons, Il'yich and Kirov, have been set up. Kolkhoz workers of these rayons have reclaimed over 100,000 hectares of desert land. Large crops of cotton, wheat, and fruits are being harvested from the new land. In Bostandykbiy Rayon, kolkhoz workers are experimenting with raising citrus fruits and tea. The Aral desert area is also undergoing changes. It now produces roses, asters, tulips, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and various kinds of vegetables.

Many improvements and experiments have been made in the steppe. Kolkhoz workers of Kzyl-Orda Oblast are erecting a large dam on the Syr-Dar'ya River which will aid in irrigating over 50,000 hectares of desert land. When planting was first begun in the northern and eastern oblasts of Kazakhstan, plants died from the wind and severe frosts, but gradually new and hardy varieties have been developed which are not harmed by the weather. Among them are gray anise, striped anise, Alma-Ata apple (aport), and the Lesnaya Krasavitsa (forest beauties) variety of grapes. At present, 14 varieties of grapes are grown in the Balkhash area.

- 1 -

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION		SECRET		DISTRIBUTION	
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB			
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI	<i>rec</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

SECRET

SECRET

50X1-HUM

Scientific workers of Balkhash are going ahead in their work. Successful experiments in growing early vegetables have been completed in botanical gardens. By 1 May, Balkhash had new cucumbers, and in June, young potatoes and early cabbage. Other valuable industrial crops, including sugar beets, rubber plants, tobacco, and hemp, and oleaginous and medicinal crops are raised. Planting of cotton, rice, millet, potatoes, and vegetables has expanded considerably.

In accordance with the Stalin Five-Year Plan, kolkhoz peasants and scientific workers have done much work in reclaiming land. In 1949, tree and orchard planting was carried on in 1,732 kolkhozes. Kolkhoz workers have completed special courses in agronomy.

The results of work during 1949 are very good. Over 5,000 hectares of forest zones have now been planted in the deserts, steppes, and fields of the republic's kolkhozes. Kolkhozes of Western Kazakhstan Oblast have considerably exceeded their plan for fall planting and have successfully prepared the land for spring tree planting.

- E N D -

SECRET

- 2 -

SECRET